

진단적 복강경 시술

Diagnostic Laparoscopy

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Abstract

The modern achievement of minimally invasive surgery has focused primarily on the treatment of benign diseases. Consequently, cholecystectomy, hernia repair, and fundoplication represent the overwhelming majority of laparoscopic procedures in western countries. Historically, however, the "keyhole" access to the abdominal cavity was intended to assess tumor spread or liver pathology. Creating a pneumoperitoneum has enabled surgeons to explore thoroughly specific areas of the abdomen such as the lesser sac, the subdiaphragmatic liver surface, or the lymph nodes at the celiac axis. In addition to using a laparoscopy for a diagnosis of benign diseases such as trauma and suspected appendicitis, as a logical consequence, operative diagnostic laparoscopy for purposes of staging malignancies related to the abdominal cavity has gained more and more attention.

Keywords : Diagnostic laparoscopy;
Minimally invasive surgery

1.

(2)가

(1).

Ruddock, Zoeckler 1,500

, Kalk 2,000

(3).

60%

가

가

가

Kelling(1) Jacobeus

2.

가 100
, ,
, ,

가 .

가 가

가가 .

(minimally invasive surgery)

. 가 .

*

1) Laparoscopic : Cholecystectomy, Splenectomy,
Adrenalectomy, Hernia repair

2) Endoluminal : Excision of rectal tumor, Sphincterotomy

3) Perivisceral endoscopic : Esophagectomy, Nephrectomy

4) Thoracoscopic : Symphathectomy, Bullae surgery

5) Intra A - articular : Meniscectomy

1.

Diagnostic Laparoscopy in Non - malignant disease

- 1) Elective Diagnostic Laparoscopy
- 2) Emergency Diagnostic Laparoscopy

Diagnostic Laparoscopy in Malignant Disease

- 1) Diagnosis of a Cancer
- 2) Staging of a Cancer
- 3) Second look procedure

, .)

Palliative surgery

, (elective)

(emergency)

1)

2) (Staging procedures)

3) (Palliative surgery)

4) (Curative surgery)

1

(, , (3).

가 (transuda-
tive ascites)
Meigs's
가
2.

가 (palpator), (atraumatic
forceps), 가 ,
가
가
가 1) ,
(steep Trendelenburg)
가
가 (4). 2)
가 가
(flexible laparo-
scope)
3)

(Elective Diagnostic Laparoscopy)

1. 3.
1)
2) 가
3)
4) 1)
5)
(exudative ascites) , , peritoneum) 가
(pneumo-

가

가

1992

2)

Fitz -

Hugh - Curtis

가 , 2.

가 .

(Emergency Diagnostic Laparoscopy)

가 ,

가 .

가

가 .

1.

(blunt abdominal trauma)

(peritoneal lavage)

20~30

가 .

가

가 10

가 (:
)

가

(5).

가

가

3.

가

가 .

가 1 cm 가

Mesenteric ischemia

가 24

(FUO)

가

1) 가

,

,

가 50%

가

90%

가

2)

(Diagnostic Laparoscopy in Malignancies)

3)

가

4)

5)

가

가

3가

가

1.

가

- 1) 가
가
, 가 가
가 .
가 . 가 가
.
- 2) ,
(FUO)
가 가 . (6).
3) (7).
,
1 cm 가 ,
가 , 200 cc
가 가
2)
3)
4) (20 - degree reverse Tren-
delenburg with 10 - degree left lateral tilt)
1 cm
5)
6)
7)
8)
- 가 가 3.
「1.」

1990
, 1990
, , 가 (virtual reality)
, (telepresence surgery) 가
(palliative)
(viewer)
(Second - look explo - laparotomy)
my) (viewer)가 가
, 가
가
() : ⑤
PET(positron emission tomography)
1990
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